FREE GRATIS

TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND VOICES

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Kids Join Fight Against Budget Cuts

Ironbound Success Stories!

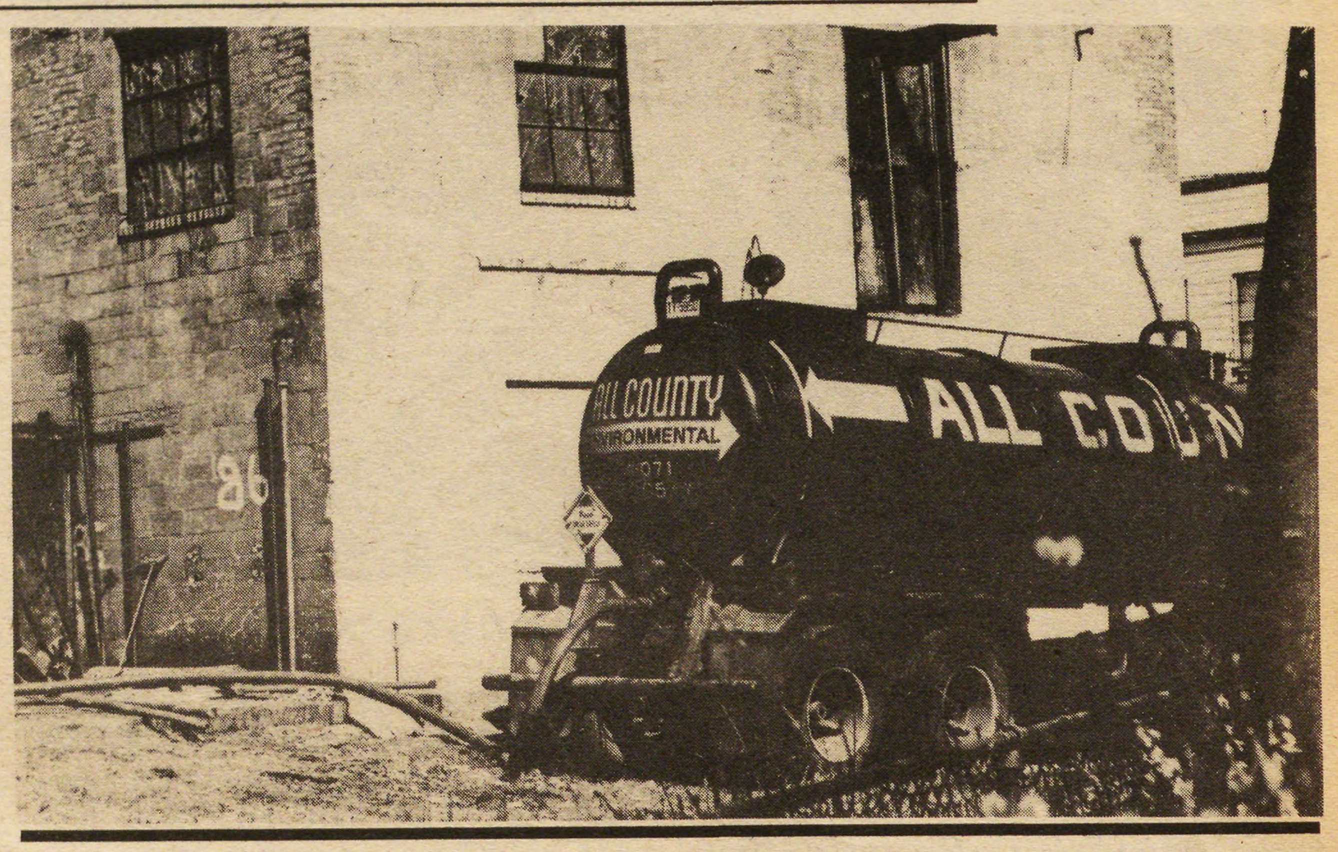
Kohler Meats: Some Progress

"So far, things seem to be a little better." That's how one neighbor described what's happening in the neighborhood around Kohler Meats.

Since neighbors met with heads of a number of city departments, asking them to get Kohler to obey the law, Kohler has stopped double parking its trucks (most of the time), has not opened up until 6a.m. (they had been making noise earlier), has stopped late night operations and finaly got a license for their forklift. Kohler also told neighbors that it has no intention of expanding its operations any more.

"In 2 years we'll know if that's true," one resident said. Kohler will soon be applying for a zoning variance to use a lot for parking and neighbors intend to be at the hearing.

"They're aware that the pressure is on," said one person, "so they're doing things now. The question is how long will it last?"



Brill St.: Chemical Company Cleans Up Its Act!

Neighbors in the Brill St. & Christie St. area were pleased to see huge chemical tankers from All County Chemical Co. parked at their plant. The tankers were being used to empty the chemicals that had been stored in underground tanks on the property.

In December, All County was ordered to remove the chemicals or pay a $10,000 fine. Residents from Brill St. spoke to the judge during the case about their fears that the chemicals stored at the site were hazardous, asking that the contents be tested and a deadline for the removal be given. The judge agreed with the residents. All County goes back to court April 23, and Brill St. people will be there hoping the job is completely finished.

FLASH! People Stop Zoning Change For Now

Ironbound people have successfully blocked 2 zoning amendments which would have changed the Island area to an Industrial 3 zone.

Over 50 people attended a city Council Meeting on April 15 and a Central Planning Board Meeting on April 20 to protest the plans.

At both meetings, officials avoided making any decision by tabling or postponing the issue.

Residents charged that this was just a tactic to discourage people. "We rushed to get up here by 5 o'clock. Then the meeting didn't start until quarter to 6. Then they tell us they're going to postpone it," said one resident. "They just want us to give up and get tired of coming up here to fight it."

But Island residents don't plan to give up. They are being supported in their fight by members of the Ironbound Block Association, Ironbound United Neighbors, and other people throughout the neighborhood who believe that the change to I 3 zoning is not in the best interests of any Ironbound people. One resident said, "These plans are being made up by people who don't live anywhere near the Ironbound, and who don't care."

Fleetway Trucking Co.: Judge Says Out

Largely because of the efforts of residents in the area, a City Judge gave Fleetway Trucking Company until May 13 to get off the property it is using illegally on Albert Ave. and Esther St., and threatened to fine them $2,500.

Fleetway was parking trucks on a lot next door to homes, causing problems with dirt, noise and smells for its neighbors.

Neighbors organized and defeated Fleetway's attempt to get a zoning variance for the property. The fight continued when the property was included in a plan to change the zoning to I-3, which would have meant Fleetway could legally operate there.

Neighbors publicized the situation, went to City Council meetings and succeeded in getting the property taken out of the plan to change the zoning.

This means that the family next door and all the neighbors can have a little peace.

Pennington Court: A Success In The Making???

"We're still on rent strike. And we're going to stay that way until we get some results."

So says one tenant at Pennington Court, where residents have been on a rent strike since last fall because their landlord, the Newark Housing Authority, has not provided basic services of heat, hot water, security, and maintenance in the buildings.

Kretchmer Homes, Scudder Homes, and Walsh Homes in the North Ward are also on rent strike, and recently, Stephen Crane Village in the North Ward also began a rent strike. So Pennington residents are in good company in their efforts to get some action.

IUN Members Speak At Budget Hearing

On Tuesday, April 14, members of the Ironbound United Neighbors (IUN) spoke at the City Council's hearing on its 1981 budget to protest the lack of money for security for public housing in the proposed budget. For the past year and a half, IUN has been pushing for money for security guards in their housing projects - they have been pushing Newark Housing Authority, the City Council and the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. But the money just seems to have disappeared!

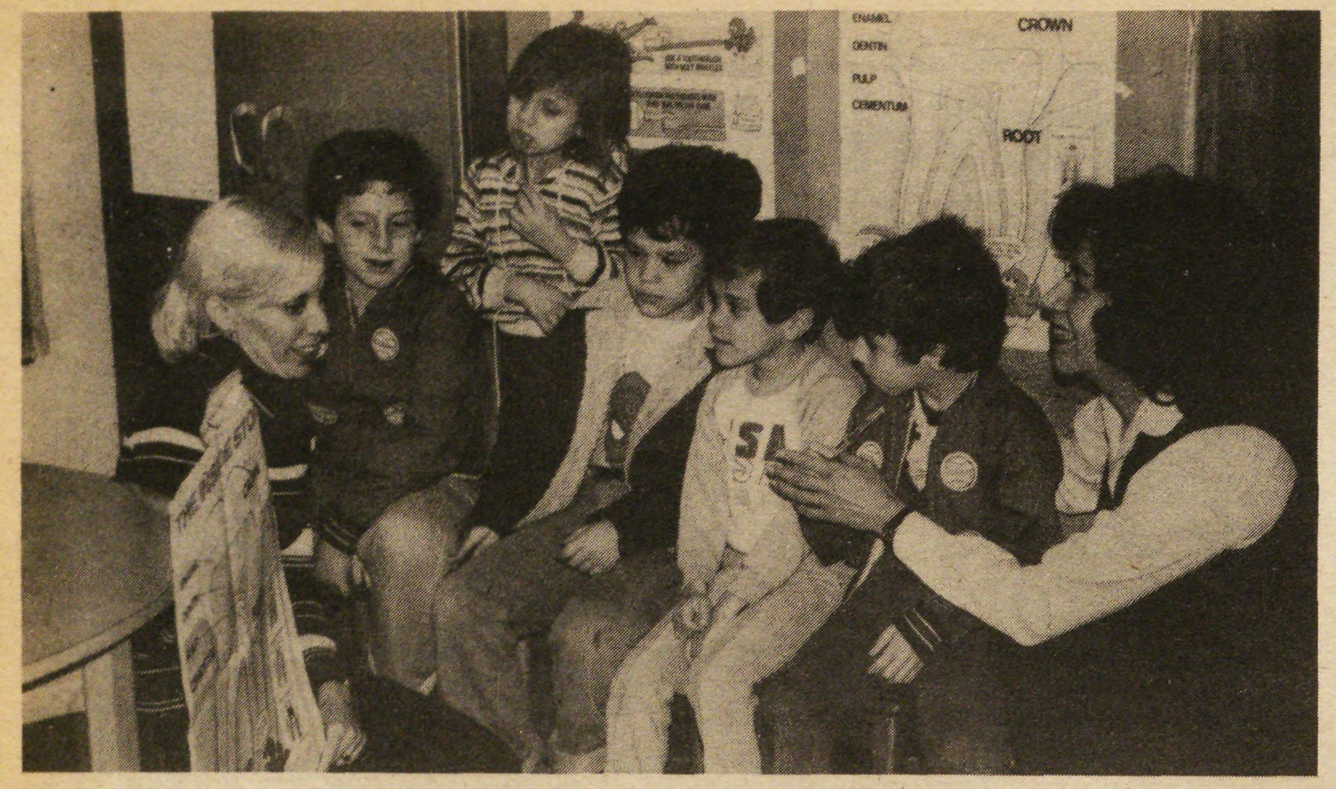
When IUN members appeared at the budget hearing, they were dismayed. They have seen all services in housing greatly reduced over the past year and they have seen the city council budget for services reduced over the past years. And they have seen conditions in the housing projects become worse as less money is spent on repairs and upkeep.

IUN told City Council members that they wanted to see money set aside for security guards in housing - and that the money had to come from somewhere.

Some money from this year's Community Development Block Grant was set aside for security guards at public housing, but not for FDR or Hyatt Court. Because of this IUN has joined in an administrative complaint about the way CDBG money is being spent. Dottie Johnson, an IUN member, said, "It's unfair that FDR and Hyatt Court are not going to get security. It's another example of how we're treated like 'stepchildren' of the Housing Authority."

The problems in public housing have forced some residents to move out. An informal survey shows that the number of vacant apartments at Hyatt Court has almost tripled - from 5 in 1979 to 14 in 1981. Vacant apartments can be targets for vandalism. With inadequate security and maintenance, the buildings are slowly deteriorating. In fact, the same survey shows almost 500 window panes are either broken or punctured. If the buildings become unliveable, more people will move out.

At a press conference held several weeks ago, IUN charged that the Housing Authority is in violation of its lease. "How can they take our rent money every week but not provide services?" an IUN member asked. The Housing Authority has a legal responsibilty to its tenants (written in its lease) stating that it is responsible for providing security and maintenance.



Parents thank the nurses

Mrs. Jovita Francis and Mrs. Jeanette Little are two nurses furthering their educations at Seton Hall University's Graduate School of Nursing. Both women are certified school nurses.

As part of their studies, they have been at the Ironbound Community School every Wednesday since January. Their duties have been many and challenging; they have taught several classes to the students (dental health, nutrition, ear & eye care). They have also done growth measurements, hearing and vision tests and other health screenings. For the last several weeks they have been contacting parents about their children's health. They have had the help of a doctor from Beth Israel hospital.

They have enjoyed working with the students and staff and thank them for the opportunity to work with them. Needless to say, the parents, children and staff at the school thank the nurses.

I 3 Zoning - Driving People Out

In the last issue of **Ironbound Voices**, we printed an article about the area along Raymond Blvd., from Lexington St. to Lock St., which was recently changed to an I3 zone.

Now there are 2 more areas which may re re-zoned to I3 - the Farmers Market area and the rest of the "Island".

The End of a Neighborhood?

Residents of the Island believe that if these changes are made it will mean the end of their neighborhood. The Newark Housing authority, which is pushing for the zoning changes, will then condemn their homes, offer them less money than the homes are worth, and demolish them in order to use the vacant land for industry.

But residents of the Island are not the only people who will be affected. Since with I3 zoning, anything can be built without notifying people or going through a variance procedure, people across Chapel St. and Raymond Blvd. may then have a new neighbor - a bleach factory, dynamite plant, or chemical company. Existing chemical companies may expand their operations. This means the danger of more pollution or the storage or incineration of more hazardous wastes. FDR public housing would be completely surrounded by areas zoned I3. If Farmers Market is closed or relocated, people will be unable to buy fruits and vegetables and do other shopping there.

These changes could be the start of a chain reaction. Because of the danger, the dirt and the inconveniences, more people may leave the area. Then how many more streets will be zoned I3 and changed from residential to industrial use?

Two years ago residents of the Brill St. area fought unsucessfully to have I-3 areas that are part of the Ballantine property eliminated. They knew that anything could be built there and wanted to get the area zoned I-2 so that it would be necessary to notify residents about what would be built.

Their fears about I-3 and its results have proven to be valid. RAR, the new owner of the Ballantine property, has been building for several weeks on a new industrial warehouse but neighbors have no idea what will be stored there, whether it will present any problems to them. When an area is looked at as primarily industrial, companies may get careless and break the law. Residents then have to deal with noise, garbage, pollution, and other problems.

If the I-3 zones are passed for the Island area leading to more potentially dangerous industrial use there, residents on streets like Lentz Ave., Schalk, and Fleming Ave. will be surrounded by a ring of industry. Some people believe the City would eventually like to move all the residents off this land and use it for industrial purposes.

But Ironbound people are trying to block the changes. At a series of City Council Meetings and Central Planning Board hearings, residents have spoken out against the changes.

"The goal of these zoning changes is to get us to move," said one Island resident at the April 15 City Council Meeting.

Another person said, "They want us out. If we stay here, they'll put more chemicals here, and blow us up."

"Where will I go? I've lived here since I was born."

On Our Cover

Children and teachers from the Ironbound Childrens' Center on Wilson Ave. joined hundreds of other children, parents, and teachers in a march April 8 from Military Park to the Federal Building.

The march was intended to dramatize the importance of good available daycare programs for children whose parents work, and to protest any cuts in spending for day care programs.

Rosie the Riveter

During World War II, 18 million women in this country had jobs. This was many more than in the time before or after the war.

The movie **Rosie the Riveter**, shown Mar. 8 at the celebration of International Women's Day at Essex County College, shows that massive efforts made in the United States to encourage women to work during the war in jobs that they were previously not allowed to hold. Using films from the 40's, the movie shows the government's version of this story. Interviews with 5 women who held skilled jobs during this time tell another story.

While the men were off to war fighting fascism, women were needed in skilled jobs. Suddenly, training was available for women for jobs in shipbuilding, steel, construction and other heavy industries. In these jobs, women could earn as much money in one day as they had previously made in a week. for the women who were interviewed in this film, these jobs were the most exciting and best paid that they ever had.

But there were problems, the women said, in contrast to the glowing descriptions shown in the fims. Black women could not always get the same job opportunities or the same pay for the same work as white workers. Those who raised questions about unsafe conditions or tried to form unions were labelled "unpatriotic", while many companies made huge profits during the war. Some of the work was very dangerous. 37,000 people died on the job. While it was during this period that the government first introduced free daycare (because women were encouraged to work in wartime jobs) there was not always enough daycare available, just like today.

Once the War was over, women were given a clear message: Your Job or Your Baby. Suddenly, movies, magazines, filmclips and radio stressed the "feminine role" - motherhood. Contrary to one woman's expectations ("We thought that with Facism defeated, and many more skilled workers available, our country would now be able to build a good society, to rebuild our cities"), instead women were laid off and couldn't find jobs using their new skills.

"They sold us a bill of goods. They trained us. We did what we had to do. But they had no place for us after the War," said one woman.

Women who had to work to support themselves and their families (amongst them, many new widows) had to go back to "traditional womens' work" - cleaning, domestic help, food preparation, sales clerk, office help, etc. This work was harder and much lower paid than the jobs in the skilled trades. For the women, it was a disastrous change. "We were no longer working with men and with each other. We were all competitors for the few jobs there were." "It was a very defeating thing," said another woman. "It was over for us."

The movie, with its old film clips, gives a dramatic example of the role of the media. During the War women were shown in film clips, movies and magazines as strong, capable, and independent. Afterwards, as one woman said, "They started to show women as the damsel in distress, and magazines had articles about meals it took all day to cook. They prepare women psychologically for the role they want you to play in society."

How Long Can They Get Away With It?

by Madelyn Hoffman

On Friday, April 10, the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes was accepted as a "friend of the court" (amicus curiae) in the case of Newark vs. Jennie Weisberg et al. (These people, and their various front corporations, own the Breyers building on Raymond Blvd. and Ferry Wholesalers at 589 Ferry St.) They have been in court since December, 1980 for numerous fire violations and for the storage of deadly chemicals at Ferry Wholesalers.

Judge Dwyer, of Superior Court, accepted the Committee's application for "friend of the court" status, despite the loud protests from the lawyer for the defendants. The Judge said, "When a group takes the trouble to organize themselves, they have a right to be heard, especially on a matter of such concern to area residents - the presence of potentially deadly toxic chemicals in the neighborhood."

A small group of residents attended the first court hearing in Dec. 1980. The group couldn't get much information about what dangers existed or what would be done to make our neighborhood safe. Agreements were made in the halls, outside the courtroom, in meetings that residents were excluded from. The "consent decree" was secretly written by the city's attorney and Weisberg's lawyer without consideration of the views of the Ironbound residents who were in the courtroom.

The second court hearing was over so fast that there was no time for residents to say anything. It lasted less than 15 minutes. Weisberg, however, got more time to stall.

The third hearing in March lasted until 6p.m. The longer residents sat, the angrier they became. More residents attended this hearing than the other two.

Weisberg continued to stall and the judge went along. Residents asked the city's attorney for the opportunity to speak, but were denied.

The residents then came up with an idea: to ask the judge for the legal status of "friend of the court". They then contacted a lawyer to help them.

The committee was then able to find out what had been going on for the last 2 years. The committee believes that all Ironbound residents, as well as others, have the right to know what the judge and the city's attorney know. Secrecy serves only the interests of the law-breakers.

The lawyer for the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes, Robin Dresdner, and 15 members of the committee were present in court on April 10 and 11. The lawyer was able to look at all the evidence presented and was able to raise resident's concerns before the court.

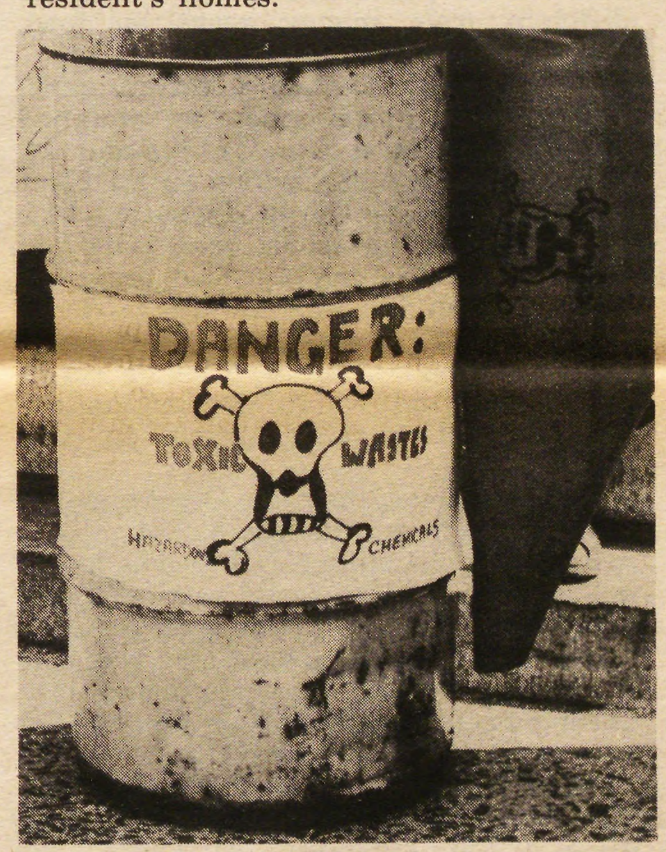
Information is necessary. It brings people in Ironbound one step closer toward reaching the goal of eliminating the toxic chemicals from this neighborhood.

How we can get it cleaned up

The neighbors felt that strong punishment was absolutely necessary to force the owners to comply with the court's orders. This was because of the owners lack of action and continued breaking of the law.

When, instead, again on Apr. 11, the judge granted the owners an extension of time, neighborhood residents were angered and frightened – angered that they could continue to commit crimes without being punished, and frightened about the danger that continued, as long as the chemicals remained and fire violations were not corrected.

Residents feel that as long as fines are not imposed by the courts, the owners have no **economic incentive** to follow the orders of the court. As long as their pocketbooks are not threatened, there would be nothing to spur them to take action. Economics is the only language that the owners of corporations seem to understand. As long as judges continue to be lenient and liberal, a few more weeks could turn into a few more months and then a few more years. Meanwhile, the owners have been breaking the law for months, without penalty. Extremely dangerous chemicals are still only a few short blocks from Hayes Pool and resident's homes.



What convinced the residents

Despite evidence that Weisberg and her partners were still operating illegally and not complying with the court's previous orders, the judge, on April 11, 1981, gave them another 30 days to remove the toxic chemicals from the Ferry St. site. He also gave them two more weeks to:

- produce an accurate list of all the chemicals stored in the Breyers building
- get a report from Coastal Sprinkling and Heating Co. on how to fix the sprinkler in Breyers
- prepare an accurate, to scale, grid sheet
- fix the fire doors
- permit the city to look at Weisberg and Bolton's books and records to see if they are bringing in more chemicals.

For the **second** time, the judge ordered Bolton and Weisberg to not bring any more chemicals into the Breyers building.

Faced with this new order, even though it is weak, the owner's lawyer made excuse after excuse for why they needed more time. This is interesting because throughout the hearing, they claimed that they had already done all the things the judge was ordering. The City's witness testified, however, that the owners had not done what the judge **ordered last December.** At that time, the judge had ordered them to:

- **immediately** put in a fire sprinkler system
- fix the fire doors at Breyers
- make fire aisles and stack the drums properly
- make a list of all the chemicals and prepare a grid sheet for both places
- clean up the leakages from drums at both places.

Little of all this was done by April 10, even though the owners had been ordered to appear in court in Dec. 1980, Jan. 1981, and Mar. 1981. On each of these occasions the judge ordered them to do the same things. Each time they said that they would, and each time they came back to court they had more excuses for why they hadn't done what had been ordered. *Knowing all of this, the judge **still** refused to punish them or to give them any real incentive to what he had told them to do. Instead, he gave them **even more time.***

This is not the first time

We have learned that in June 1979, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection inspected Weisberg's operations in Ironbound and reported in an internal memo that chemical wastes were "stored in a manner which renders the facility a potential if not immediate fire and health hazard." It noted several spills of dangerous chemicals in the yard and that a **food re-packaging** business was operating on the same site. The report concluded, "an immediate injunction against continued operations of the company is recommended."

Later, in June 1979, after a follow-up inspection, the inspector reported that Mrs. Weisberg stated that business would go on as usual. Clean up operations of the premises **would not begin until the state ordered the company to remove the drums.**

The judge seems to think that this kind of attitude is to be rewarded with more time.

The same inspector also found that some of the chemicals came from Chemical Control in Elizabeth, the place that blew up a year ago.

In Feb. 1980, the Department of Environmental Protection inspected the sites again, and the inspector said that a "notice of violation" should be issued to speed up the removal of over 2,000 drums.

In March 1980, they issued a "notice of prosecution", fined them $2,000 for violations and ordered them to "immediately cease all waste storage, processing and disposal activities" and also to identify all the chemicals on the site in 14 days, to dig up and remove all waste (within 30 days) and to clean up the spills. If all this sounds familiar, it's because it is the same things that the judge ordered on **April 11, 1981.**

Weisberg had the nerve to write back to the Department of Environmental Protection that she did not store chemical wastes, **she sold them.** She also claimed that there were only 1,500 drums there and that she was having the wastes removed continuously. She did not tell them that she was also bringing in more chemical wastes continuously.

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Military Spending: Up, Up and Away

As Congress begins to complete the federal budget for 1982, American people must question the proposed priorities of our country. While basic human services are being cutback and eliminated, the military is given a blank check for expenditures that will not increase the overall defense of the United States. Recent magazine articles have exposed the fact that there is a tremendous amount of waste in the military budget amounting to over $10 billion.

In 1981, of the $340 billion in the federal funds budget, $159 billion or 47% is being spent on the military. For 1982, military spending will increase by 16% or $25.8 billion to a total of $184.8 billion or 56% of the federal funds budget. (The federal funds budget is that amount raised by taxes on people's income, corporations, interest, capital gains etc. It does not include trust funds like Social Security, gasoline/highway funds, unemployment funds and other specific taxes.)

While we hear about the effects of government spending on inflation, it must be pointed out that military expenditures are the most inflationary. This is because money is being used to produce goods and services that have no value to the consumer since these goods and services can not be purchased or used. This is different from money spent on food, clothes, houses etc.

In addition to being inflationary, military spending must be weighed against the domestic needs of the country. Should we spend $1.3 billion on 1 Trident submarine or should we restore the $1.2 billion cutback in school breakfasts and lunches and the summer food program? Should we build another aircraft carrier at $2.5 billion (we already have 14 carriers) or should we restore the $2.6 billion cut in food stamps that will affect 3 million low-income and working people in this country?

In New Jersey, the State Department of Human Services will lose $220.4 million resulting in 1.2 million N.J. people losing all or part of some social service. These services include child care, legal services, welfare, mental health care, elderly meals-on-wheels, alcoholism treatment, low-income energy assistance, medicaid, food stamps, homemakers for the handicapped elderly, rehabilitation services for the blind and other programs. Yet, while all these 1.2 million people will suffer, the government will spend $250 million to remodel 3 World War II battleships. It is wrong for our government iene que hacer wrong for our government to spend our tax money to build weapons while ignoring our domestic and human needs.

The Coalition for Human Priorities, which includes civic, community and religious leaders from Newark and Essex County, is continuing their efforts to stop the budget cuts and defense increases and re-order the priorities of this country. The Coalition is sponsoring the 2nd annual Human Priorities Fair on Saturday, May 16, at the Episcopal Cathedral House, 24 Rector St., Newark. The Fair will be a time for those concerned with war, destruction and cuts in human programs to join others in the struggle. For more information you can call 344-7208.

Garden Corner

by Dirk Ten Wolde

Hello everybody! Here we are again into a new year of gardening. There is nothing more rewarding than to grow your own vegetables and to then eat them either during the growing season or next winter if you store some away.

If you're worried about the city fining you for using water in the garden you can use the drain pipe coming down from the roof of your house. Cut the pipe about 3 1/2 feet from the ground and use an elbow shaped piece of pipe and another short piece extending sideways into a barrel about 3 feet tall and 2 feet wide. These barrels can sometimes be obtained from factories, but be careful. Barrels that had been used for chemicals can be extremely dangerous. If you can find a clean barrel, you will have water if there is a bad drought.

You can also mulch your plants (cover the ground) with cut hay, paper or wood chips. This will prevent the sun from drying up the soil and keep your plants in good shape. Water them down at least once a week.

April is the best time to start carrots, beets, lettuce, scallions and peas. First, turn over the soil to bury any eggs from last year's bugs. Mix in 5-10-5 fertilizer and cow manure and compost to enrich the soil for the plants to grow well.

Most important of all, don't forget to put sticks along the lettuce rows and cover with cheese cloth if you don't want the birds to eat up all your spring plants when they start to come up.

Editor's note: *We find it disgusting and unfair that Dirk and other neighborhood gardeners, who grow food, have to worry about being persecuted by the city for using water for such a good purpose, while richer folks in the suburbs are allowed to fill their pools.*

No Benefit For Us

Some parts of the country will benefit from the increases in military spending, but it won't be our area.

For each person, military spending by the federal government will be $280 for the Southern states and $262 for the Western states, but only $81 for the north eastern states.

This means tht any jobs created by military spending (even though it's fewer than would be created by other kinds of spending) would be in the "Sunbelt".

So besides paying the costs of taxes for the military and inflation because of it, we won't even get the benefits of needed jobs.

People Watching New Housing Development



On March 24, over 80 people met at St. Aloysius School with representatives from the Aspen Co., owners of the Prudential Apartments, about the development plans for the building.

The meeting was one of a series that the group has hald at St. Aloysius in the last few months. Aspen was invited to attend the meeting to answer questions about the plans.

Aspen spokesperson, David Abramson, told people that plans call for 255 apartments - 100 for senior citizens and 155 for families.

People at the meeting criticized the plans for the small number of 3 and 4 bedroom apartments for larger families. "That building used to have 400 apartments," one person said, "What happened? Why are there so few large apartments for families?" Many of the families are parishoners at St. Aloysius Church whose children attend the school.

"I don't understand it. When they forced us out, they knew we had a big family. But now, they still aren't building apartments big enough for us," one man whose family used to live in the Pru said. (The number of 3 bedroom apartments was increased from 5 to 25 as a result of pressure from the group last November. There are no 4 bedroom apartments planned.)

When people asked about priority for neighborhood people and for people who were forced to move out in 1978, they were told that it "might" be possible.

Ironbound people know that there have been many problems with the application process for other new housing in the city. Applications have been "lost" and many have never been given an answer about their aplication. There have also been problems in other Aspen buildings including poor maintenance and faulty construction.

Other questions asked at the meeting concerned the heating system (steam), gas & electric (the tenant pays for it but gets help from HUD) the security and maintenance plans and the application process including income guidelines.

After the Aspen representatives left, the group continued to meet and chose a planning committee.

People in Ironbound believe that by getting organized and working together they can head off some of the problems that have occured in other areas, before they happen here.

For more information call 344-7210.

Money, Money & More Money!

At its March 4 City Coucnil Meeting, Council members agreed to give Aspen Company (through Riverpark Apartments which is a branch of Aspen), the owner of the Prudential Apartment buildings on Raymond Blvd., a big break on the back taxes and water bills they owed on the apartments.

Aspen owed more than $740,000 in back bills on the Pru. The council voted to cut about $370,000 off that bill, one half of what Aspen owed!

According to the law, a tax settlement like this (in which the City "settles" for less than the full amount of taxes owed to them) must be more than the assessed value of the property. In the resolution passed March 4, this value for the Pru is said to be only $325,000.

But in their application for federal money to fix up the building which Aspen gave to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), dated December 31, 1980, the value of the land **alone** is listed as $532,123.

Why is the figure used for the tax settlement so much lower? Did the value of the property go down by over $200,000 in 2 months? Or was something else going on?

Not The Only Tax Break

Aspen, along with some other large housing developers and corporations, argue that without tax breaks like these, projects like rebuilding the Prudential Apartments would be economically impossible.

Yet, they stand to make loads of money from the project in a number of ways.

First, in October of 1978, Aspen received a tax abatement for the Prudential Apartments from City Council. Under this agreement, Aspen will not pay taxes on the buildings for 50 years. Instead, they will pay a "service charge", much less than what their full taxes would be. In other words, they don't have to pay 90% of their taxes.

This will save them millions of dollars.

Once the new apartments are completed, Aspen will be collecting from $476 to $936 per month for every apartment they renovate in the Pru. (In federally funded Section 8 buildings, only part of the rent is paid by the tenant. The rest is paid for by the government, so these are **not** the rents that individual tenants will be charged.)

Aspen's application states that their yearly income from this project will be about $2 million. Operating expenses will be about $825,000. This leaves them with about $1,175,000 a year in profits.

In addition to this, Aspen will also make money from the construction of the apartments. According to their HUD application, they are guaranteed a profit of $1,246,605 on construction, as well as builders' overhead of $186,412. They will also collect about $345,532 in architectual fees for the project.

Taxpayers Paying More

When properties are taken off the tax roles, or do not pay their fair share of taxes, taxes for everyone else go up. This year, the rate increased from $9.82 to $10.81. Next year, the rate will probably go up again.

While taxes for residents continue to go up, City services continue to be cut because of lack of funds. Last June, 3 fire companies were closed, and no additional men have been added. There are no longer any industrial code inspectors in the City. The number of regular code inspectors and other City employees continues to drop, causing problems every day for those who live in Newark.

Meanwhile, Aspen and other companies continue to ask for and get big tax breaks from City Council. The effect of this on the rest of the City's taxpayers is that they will have to pay more.

Toxics continued

In June 1980, another inspection revealed that there were about 2,400 drums and that the spills were not cleaned up.

In Dec. 1980, the city finally took Weisberg and her partner to court, but to this day they have not paid the $2,000 fine to the D.E.P., nor have they followed the other orders of the Department of Environmental Protection or the Superior Court Judge. And yet, they're not in jail, instead they're given more time.

What next?

Although members of the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes were disappointed with the judge's ruling, they realized that it would have been a lot worse if they had not been there.



In fact, given the workings of the court system, the case could have been forgotten. In 1980, the D.E.P. did exactly this. At that time, Ironbound residents were not involved in the proceedings. Now, however, they will not allow this to happen.

The city's lawyer gained neighborhood support in her efforts to have fines imposed, and action taken.

Residents will attend the next court hearing and all future ones. They will be able to make statements through **their** lawyer.

The judge may continue to stall and not punish Weisberg. Pressure from the residents will determine how comfortable the judge will be with giving Weisberg still more time to do as little as possible.

Luta Contra As Químicas.



Na sexta-feira, 10 de Abril, o Comité de Ironbound Contra Detritos Tóxicos foi aceite como "amigo do tribunal" no processo de Newark contra Jennie Weisberg, donos dos edifícios Breyers na Raymond Blvd., e de Ferry Wholesalers, 589 Ferry St. O processo corre desde Dezembro do ano passado, sendo eles acusados de transgressão das normas de segurança contra incêndios, e de armazenamento de produtos químicos nocivos nos Ferry Wholesalers.

O Juiz Dwyer, do Tribunal Superior, aceitou o pedido do Comité de se representar como "amigo do tribunal" contra os protestos dos réus. O Juiz disse, "Quando um grupo preocupa-se em se organizar, tem o direito de se fazer ouvir, especialmente em matéria de tanta importância para os residentes da área - a presença de potencias quírⁿicas nocivas perto das suas residências."

A advogada que representa o Comité, Robin Dresdner, e 15 membros do Comité, estiveram no tribunal nos dias 10 e 11 de Abril. A advogada teve acesso a todas as provas e levantou as queixas dos moradores perante o Juiz. Os moradores exigiam castigos pesados para os transgressores, para que estes respeitassem o parecer do tribunal. No entanto, o Juiz mostrou-se compassivo. Esta atitude, gerou protestos de descontentamento entre os moradores.

A opinião geral é que enquanto não houver multas impostas pelo tribunal, os donos não serão obrigados a sofrer consequências económicas que os obriguem a respeitar a lei. Assim prolongarão o tempo, e tudo não-de fazer para não obedecer à lei.

No entanto, as químicas nocivas aparecem um pouco por toda a parte: a poucos quarteirões da piscina Hayes e perto de muitas residências. A antiga fábrica de gelados, Breyers, é agora um cemitério químico.

Enquanto o Comité se sente defraudado com a "sentença" do tribunan, entende que a coisa podia ter sido pior para os moradores, caso não tivessem estado lá.

Zoneamento I-3 - Levando O Povo Embora

No último número do **Ironbound Voices** publicamos um artigo sobre a área da Raymond Blvd. da Lexington St. até a Lock St., area esta agora enquadrada na 'Zona I-3'.

Ahora há mais duas áreas que poderão ser enquadradas como Zona I-3: área do Farmers Market e vizinhança do Ilha.

Será O Fim Daquela Vizinhança?

Os residentes desta área acreditam que se estas mudanças con tinuarem, significará o fim de nossa vizinhança. As autoridades responsáveis pelo zoneamento da Cidade de Newark, e Portanto Autores de tias mudanças, condenará estas casas, pagan do para seus proprietários uma idenizaças com um preço bem inferior ao valor real das propriedades. Feita a transação, estas casas serão demolidas e os terrenos vagos vendidos para indústrias interessadas.

Todavia, os reisdentes destas áreas não serão os únicos a serem afetados. Os moradores da área entre Chapel St. e Raymond Blvd., poderão ter um novo vizinho - uma fábrica poluidora, um armazém de mate riais explosivos, ou alguma fabrica de produtos químicos. As companhias já instaladas ali, desejaram expandir suas operações. Isto quer dizer que corremos o risco de termos mais poluição atmosferica, armazenagem, e incineração de produtos **altamente tóxicos.**

O FDR poderia ficar completamente cercado pelas zonas I-3. Seo Farmers Market for fechado ou mudado para outro sitio, as pessoas aquí, ficarão impossibilitados de comprar suas frutas e outros produtos hortigran jeiro.

Estas mudanças poderiam fazer surgir uma reação em cadeia por parte da população. Por causa dos perigos, do lixo e de outros inconvenientes, muitos moradores poderão mudar-se para outras áreas. Perguntamos: Quantas ruas mais serão enquadradas na chamada Zona I-3? Quantas mais seras transformadas de tranquilas zonas residenciais em poluidas zonas industriais?

"Eles Nos Querem Botar Fora"

Há dois anos atrás, os moradores na área da Brill St., lutaram inutilmente tentando eliminar como Zona I-3, parte da propriedade da compania Ballantine. Eles sabiam que alguma coisa seria construido naquele sitio, e portanto, procuraram ter aquela propriedade zoneada como I-2. Portanto, seria necessário notificar aos moradores sobre o que seria construido alí.

O mêdo deles pelo I-3 e suas posteriores consequências, tem provado válido. O RAR, novo proprietário da compania Ballantine, tem feito obras naquele local já por várias semanas. Todavia, os moradores não tem a menor ideia doque sera armazenado ali, ou se apresentará algum risco para eles. Muitas veses, as companias deixam de cumprir o que a lei determina. Em resultado disso, nós, moradores é que pagamos com as consequências; soportar o barulho, lixo, poluição, e muitos outros problemas.

Se as Zonas I-3 liderarem nestas reas, haverá a possibilidade de usarem tais locais para uso industrial perigoso, e os residentes nas ruas tais como Lentz Ave., Schalk St. e Fleming Av., ficarão cercados por um aglomerado industrial. Muitas pessoas acreditam que a Cidade poderia mover todos os moradores dessa região e usá-la somente para fins industriais.

Todavia, os moradores do Ironbound estão tentando bloquear estas possibilidades. Numa serie de conferências, realizadas junto à Autoridades competentes, o povo tem demonstrado sua total desa provação a tais projetos.

"O Objetivo destes zonea mentos, é somente para nos colocar fora de nossas propriedades." disse um dos morador̃s numa reunião realizada no City Council Meeting em 15 de Abril.

Outra pessoa disse, "Eles nos querem fora se ficarem, colo carão mais químicos e nos logarão para fora."

"Para onde irei eu? Moro aqui desde que nasci."

Ruído dos Aviões - A Melhor Solução

A melhor solução para o ruído dos aviões no Ironbound é o sistema de aterragem microonda (MLS). Este novo tipo de sinal de aterragem pode conduzir os aviões numa linha curva em quaiquer condições de tempo. Se fôsse instalado no aeroporto de Newark voando-se sobre o Pulaski Skyway seria a aproximação que todos os pilotos teriam de usar em todas as condições de tempo.

O MLS foi experimentado no Aeroporto Internacional JFK em Dezembro de 1977 e Março de 1978 na rota de aproximação Carnesie uma rota semelhante à do Pulaski proposta para evitar que os aviões voassem sobre as casas no Ironbound. Averiguou-se que o sistema de instalação e demonstrações operacionais para conseguir um sistema de precisão na condução de rotas dificeis de aproximação a um Aeroporto internacional foram muito bem sucedidas. Testes semelhantes do MLS com sucesso foram feitos em diversos Aeroportos em todo o mundo.

"Averiguou-se ser o MLS operacional e economicamente superior ao ILS (o sistema de aterragem instrumental) currentemente usado na aterragem dos aviões," de acordo com um relatório da FAA. Alem do MLS poder usar linhas curvas tais como a rota do Pulaski este sistema tambem ajuda a melhorar a segurança dos aeroportos. O MLS é mais seguro com mau tempo e pode por conseguinte reduzir o numero de vezes que avião é demorado ou desviado para outros aeroportos. assim podem reduzir-se as despesas do aeroporto.

Prefere-se o MLS porque o ILS tem um numero limitado de canais de comunicação com o piloto. O trafego de aviões aumentará no futuro o que torna o MLS indispensável.

O MLS é definitivamente o sistema instrumental de futuro, mas apesar dos relatórios positivos da FAA torna-lo realidade vai demorar muito. O governo federal acaba de cortar 20 milhões de dollares ao orçamento da FAA. Contudo a FAA diz que o MLS será instalado nos aeroportos num futuro proximo devemos exercer pressão sobre a FAA para que use o aeroporto de Newark como um dos primeiros devido à eficácia do MLS na redução de ruído. Com a instalação do MLS no aeroporto, terremos um Ironbound tranquilo.

Estória de Sucesso

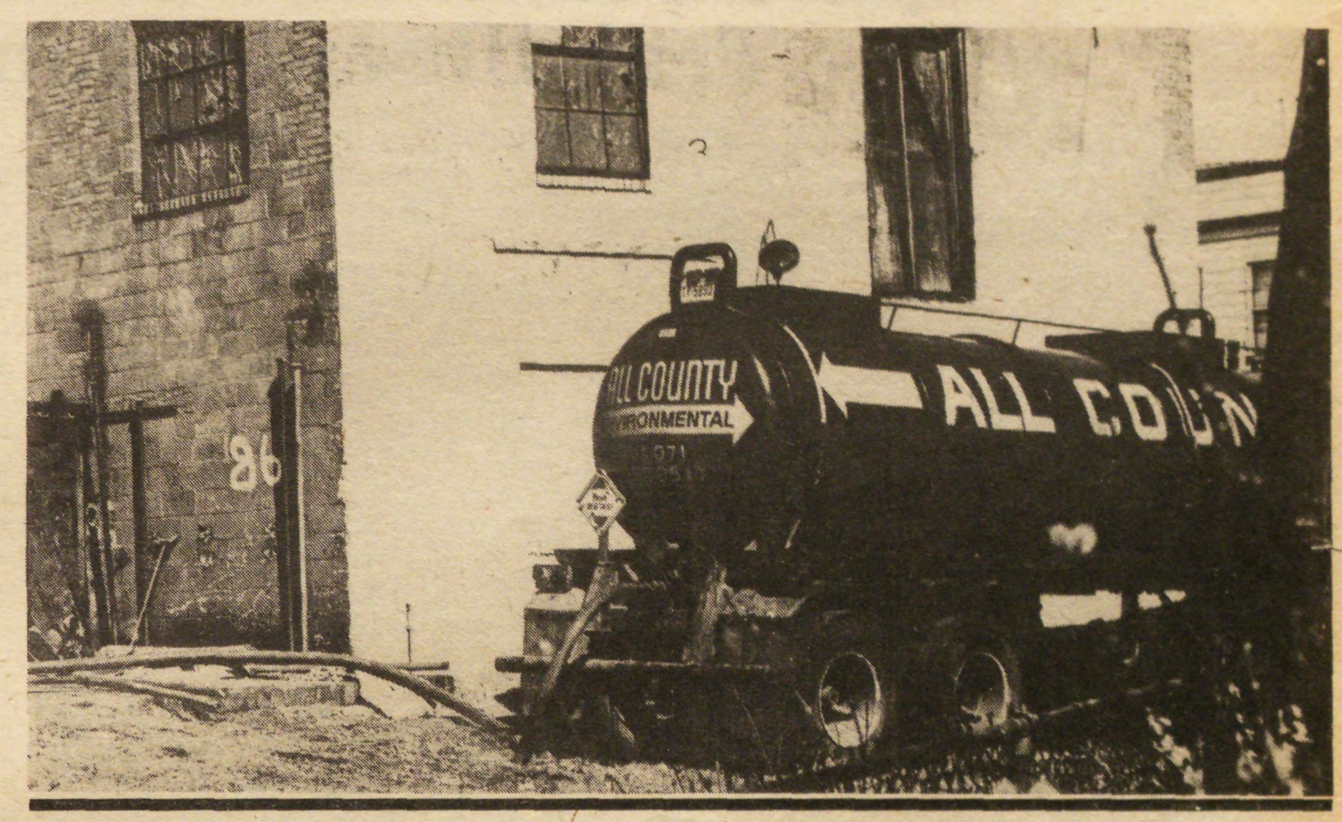
Kohler Meats: Algum Progresso

Por inquanto as coizas estão um poco melhor, esto é o que um vizinho diz o que está acontecer na ária do Kohler Meats.

Depoia que os vizinhos se reuniram com alguns cabeças desta Cidade, estes foram lembrados para forçarem o Kohler Meats. A comprir com os leis, e depois disso os residentes teem ratificado que já não há tanta confusão com os camiões em doble parque e não teem aberto as suas portas até ás seis horas da manha e teem terminado as cargos e descargas da noite, e o 'forklift' já tem pleites.

O Kohler disse aos vizinhos que não tem intenções nenhumas em aumentar as suas instalações fabris. Um vizinho disse que em dois anos vamos ratificar se isso é verdade.

O Kohler agóra está aplicar para zoning variance para usar um terreno como parque e os vizinhos teem intenções de irem a éssa reunião. "Eles sábem que os residentes não estão dispostos a deixarem fazer o que eles quérem o por isso as coizas séguem melhor." E um vizinho perguntou por quanto tempo isso irá durar!



Brill Street: Assunto Quimico

Os residentes da Brill Street e Christie Street ficaram surpriendidos ao veren camiões da All County Chemical Co. ali parquiados na planta deles, esses camiões éram para serem usados para tirarem as quimicas desta ária que ali se encontravam nos tanques debaixo da térra.

En Dezembro All County Chemical Co. foi obrigado o tirar as quimicas ou a pagar uma multa de 10 mil dolares.

Os residentes da Brill St. falaram com o juis no tribunal, dizendo que eles tinham arreceio que as quimicas néssa ária focem prugidiciais a saúde, e lembraram para fazerem analis e que marcacem uma data quando éssas quimicas tinham que ser tiradas e que o juis estivesse do lado dos residentes.

O All County Chemical Co. foi para traz no dia 23 de April, e as pessoas da Brill St. tambem vão pençando que estes trabalhos já está completo.

Esquina Do Jardin

Olá todos! Cá estamos outra vez a entrar noutro ano de jardinagem. Não há nada mais recompensável do que cultivar os seus própios vegetais e depois comer-los durante a época de produção ou no proximo inverno se guardar alguns.

Se está preocupado se a Cidade lhe multara por usar a água no jardim você pode usar o cano de essoto que vem do telhado da sua casa para baixo. Corte o cano mais ou menos 3 pés e meio do chão e use peça de um cano na forma de um catovelo e outro pedaço pequeno extendendo para os lados para dentro dum barril de mais ou menos tres pés de altura e dois de largura. Estes barris podem às vezes serem obtidos de fábricas, mas cuidado. Barris que foram usados para produtos quimicos podem ser muitíssimo perigosos. Se for capaz de encontrar um barril limpo e se houver uma seca voce terá água.

Você tambem pode cobrir as suas plantas com feno cortado, papel ou pedacitos de madeira. Isto impedirá o sol de lhe secar a terra e manterá as suas plantas em boa condição. Regue-as pelo menos uma vez por semana.

O mês de Abril é o melhor tempo para plantar cenouras, alfaces, cebollo, baterraba, e ervilhas. Primeiro, vire o terreno para enterrar os ovos de insectos do ano passado. Misture 5-10-5 de fertalizante e estrume para fertalizar o terreno para plantas crescer bem.

Mais importante de todos, não se esqueça de por paus ao longo das linhas das alfaces e cobrir com um pano queijante se não quer que os passaros lhe coma as suas plantas da primavera quand elas comecarem a subir.



Eagle/cpf

Nota do Editor: Nós achemos isto repugnante e injusto que o Senhor Dirk e outros jardineiros vizinhantes, que cultivam comer têem que se preocupar de serem multados por a cidade por usarem água por uma boa rasão, enquanto os ricos nas áreas subúrbias podem encher as suas piscinas admitidamente.

Fleetway Trucking Co: O Juiz Diz Saiam

Devido aos esforços dos residentes da area, o Juiz Municipal deu ate 13 de Maio, para a Fleetway Trucking Co. desocupar a propriedade que ilegalmente usan na Albert Ave. e Esther St. e ameaçou-a com a multa de $2,500. A Fleetway estacionava os camiônes num lot anexo a residencias, criando problemas de ruido, maus cheiros e sugeira aos visinhos.

Os visinhos uniram-se e venceram a tentativa da Fleetway conseguir uma alteração (mudança) de zona na propriedade. A luta continua, a propriedade estava incluida num plano para mudar a zona para I-3 o que premitiria que a Fleetway continuasse ali legalmente.

Os visinhos deram larga publicidade a situação, foram á reunião do Concelho Municipal e conseguiram tirar a propriedade do dito plano. Significando isto que ésta victoria trouxe aos visinhos anexos bem como a todos os visinhos da area alivio e paz.

Pennington Ct: Um Sucesso em Progresso?

"Todavia estamos em gréve de renda e continuaremos assim até conseguir alguns resultados."

Assim disse um inquilino na Pennington Court, onde os residentes estão em greve de renda desde o Outono passado porque o senhorio, a Newark Housing Authority, não tem providenciado (fornecido) servicos de califação, agua quente, segurança e manutenção dos edificios.

Kretchmer Homes, Scudder Homes, e Walsh Homes no bairo norte tambem estão em greve de renda, e recentemente, Stephen Crane Village no bairro norte, tambem principiou a gréve de renda. Assim os residentes do Pennington tem muita companhia nos seus esforcos para conseguirem alguma acção.

Aulas Começão

A Corporação da Comunidade de Ironbound em cooperação com o Essex County College, tem o prazer de anunciar o seu programa para o Primavera de 1981.

Aulas Começão: Maio 19 até Junho 29.

Registração: 12, 13, 14 e 15 de Maio; 12:00 - 6:00p.m.; 16 de Maio; 9:00 - 2:00p.m.

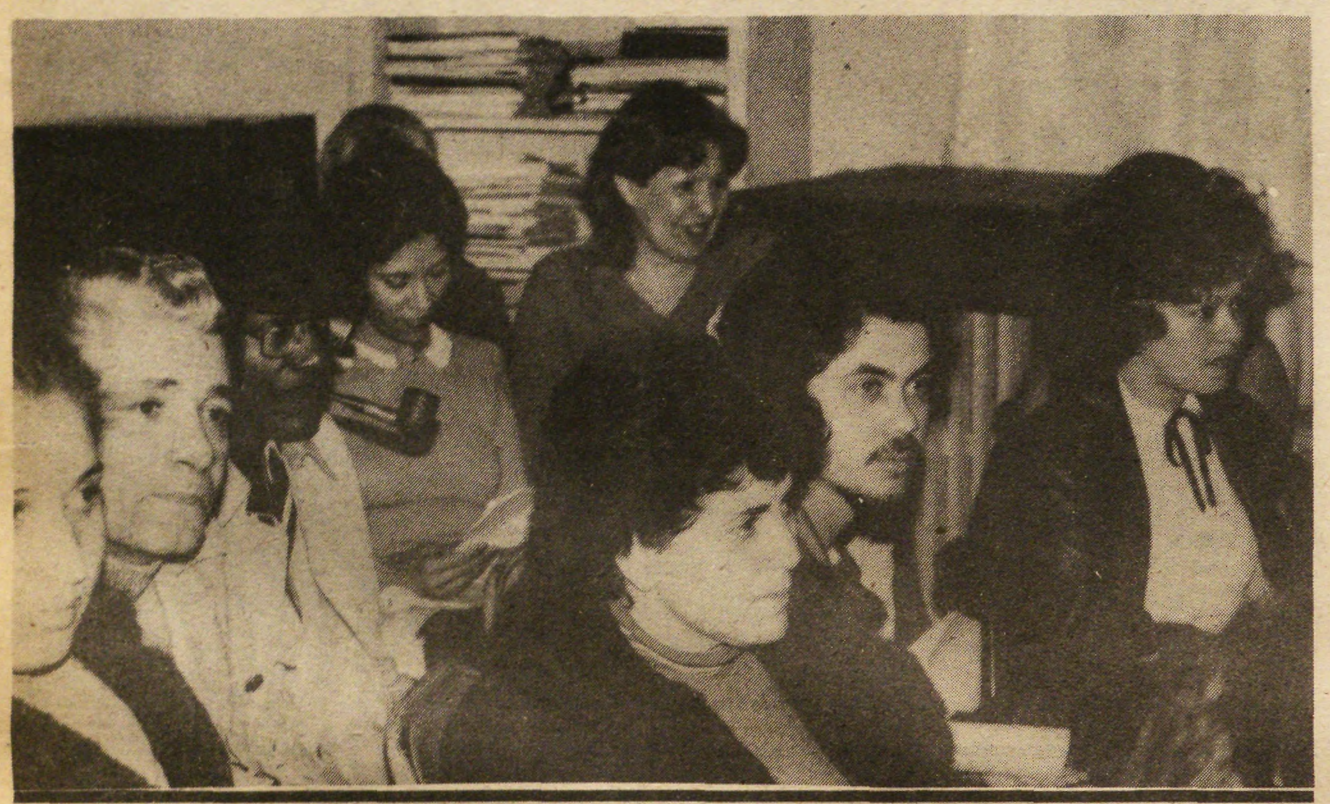
Localizacãos: 432 Lafayette St.; 146 Wilson Ave.; 95 Fleming Ave.

Pessoas Idosas - Não Pagan

Para mais informações pode contactar com Isabel Pascual 344-7210.

Possibiladade de ajuda financeira.

Apartamentos Da Prudential - Trabalhando Juntos



Em 24 de Março, cerca de 80 pessoas, reuniraão-se na escola Aloysius, com representantes da 'Aspen Co.', donos dos apartamentos da Prudential, para falar sobre os planos para a reabilitação do edificio.

A reunião foi uma das muitas que o grupo teve nos ultimos meses na escola St. Aloysius. Aspen foi convidada a atender a reunião para responder a preguntas sobre os planos.

O orador da Aspen, David Abramson, disse que os planos constam de 255 apartamentos, 100 para pessoas idosas e 155 para familias.

Algumos pessoas critiçaram os planos pelo pequeno número de apartamentos com 3 or 4 quartos para familias grandes. "Aquele prédio tinha 400 apartamentos," disse uma pessoa, "O que é que aconteceu? Porque é que há tão poucos apartamentos para familias?" Muitas das familias das familias são paroquianos da igreja de St. Aloysius dos quais as crianças atendem a escola.

"Não compreendo. Quando no puseram fora, sabiam que nós temos familias grandes. Agora não estão a construir apartamentos bastante grandes para nós,' disse um homem que viven no edificio da 'Pru'. (O número de apartamentos com 3 quartos passou de 5 para 25 por causa da pressão que o grupo exerceu em Novembro. Não teem planear apartamentos com 4 quartos).

Quando procuraram acerca da prioridade dos pessoas que vivem na area e que forceu obrigador a sair em 1978, disseram que "talvez" seja possível.

Residentes do Ironbound sabem que tem havido muitos problemas com o processo de aplicações para outros progectos novos na Cidade. Aplicações teem sido 'perdidas' e muitos num receberam resposta. Tem havido problemas em outros prédios da Aspen incluindo falta de assistencia e e defeitos na construção.

Outras preguntas feitas na reunião acerca do aquecimento (vapor), gas e electricidade (os inquilinos pagam mas teem ajuda da HUD), os planos da protecção e mantimento e processo da aplicação incluindo o rendimento.

Depois que os representantes da 'Aspen' sairam, o grupo continuou a reunião e escolheu uma direcção para planeamento. Pessoas no Ironbound acreditam que organizando-se e trabalhando juntos podem resolver alguns problema que teem ocorrido noutras areas, antes que aconteçam aqui. Para mais informações, chame 344-7210.



Dinheiro, Dinheiro & Mas Dinheiro

Na reunião de 4 de Março, do Concelho Municipal, os membros do concelho concordaram em dár a Aspen Co. (por intermedio da River Park Apartments que é uma secursal da Aspen), e dono do edificio da Prudential Apartments no Raymond Blvd., uma grande redução nos impostos atrazados e contas da agua dos Apartamentos.

A Aspen devia mais de $740.000 em contas atrazadas na Prudential. O Concelho aprovou uma redução de cerca de $370.000 metade da divida da Aspen.

De acordo com a lei, uma acomodação déstas (na qual a Cidade "arruma" por menos que os impostos em divida) deve ser mais que o valor coletavel da propriedade. Na resolução passada em 4 de Março, este valor da Pru é dito ser unicamente $325.000.

Mas no requerimento de pedido de dinheiro federal, para reparação do edificio, que a Aspen apresentou á HUD (Department of Housing and Urban Development), com data de 31 de Dezembro 1980, foi avaliado o terreno em $532.123.

Porque é que o valor usado para a acomodação do imposto é muito mais baixo?

O valor da propriedade desceu mais de $200.000 em 2 meses? Ou tratos se de outros assuntos?

Não É Só a Redução de Impostos

A Aspen, em conjunto com outros grandes fomentadores de moradias e empresas argumentam que sem éstas reduções de impostos, projectos como a reconstruçao da Prudential Apartments seriam economicamente impossivel.

Porem, eles podem fazer carros de dinheiro no projecto de varias maneiras.

Primero, em Outubro de 1978, a Aspen teve uma redução de impostos para o Prudential Apartments, do Concelho Municipal. Sob este acordo, a Aspen não pagará impostos por 50 anos nos edificios, porem pagará uma 'taxa de serviços' muito menor do que seria o valor dos impostos. Noutras palavras, não tem que pagar 90% dos impostos. Isto econimsa-lhe milhões de dollars.

Quando completarem os novos apartamentos, a Aspen receberá de $436.00 a $936.00 cada mês por cada apartamento renovado na Pru. (Em fundos federaes, secção 8 de edificios, sómente parte da renda será paga pelo inquilino. O restante é pago pelo governo, por isso isto não são rendas que o inquilino tenha que pagar).

A Aspen no seu requerimento declara que o rendimento anual deste projecto será cerca de $2 milhões, despesas de operação cerca de $825,000. Isto deixa-lhes um lucro de $1,175,000 por ano.

Alem disto a Aspen ganha dinheiro na construção dos apartamentos. De acordo com o seu requerimento com a HUD, é lhes garantido o lucro de $1,246,605 na construção, bem assim como despesas geraes de construtores $186,412. Receberão tambem cerca de $345,532 em honorarios de arguitectura para o projecto.

Os Contribuintes Estão Pagando Mais

Quando as propriedades são iliminadas do rol dos impostos, ou não pagam a sua parte licita de impostos, os impostos aumentam para os outros. O ano passado, a taxa aumentou de $9.82 para $10.81. Este ano a taxa aumentara mais de 10%.

Agora o Concelho Municipal esta discutinado a passagem de 1% de imposto nas vendas a retalho, o que castigará fortemente os residentes de Newark. O povo paga sempre que tenha que comprar alguma coisa. Os negocios pequenos sofrem. Tambem o povo de rendimentos fixos, como as pessoas idosas que não teem dinheiro extra para gastar.

Emquanto os impostos para os residentes continuam a subir, os serviços municipaes continuam a reduzir por falta de verba. No ultima mês de Junho, fecharam 3 quarteis de bombeiros e não adicionaram mais homens. Já não temos inspetors industriaes na Cidade. O numero regular de inspetores de codigo e outros empregados municipaes continua a deminuir, causando problemas diarios para os residentes de Newark.

Emquanto a Aspen e outras empresas continuam a pedir e conseguir do Concelho Municipal grandes reduçoes de impostos. O resultado é que os outros contribuintes teem que pagar mais impostos para cobrir a dificiencia do que se reduz ás grandes empresas.

Historias de Triunfo!

Kohler Carnes: Algun Progreso

"Hasta ahora, las casas se ven um poco mejor." Eso fue lo que dijo un vecino que vive en la area de Kohler Carnes.

Desde que vecinos han visitado unos cuanto de departamentos de la ciudad, pidiendo que hagan a Kohler que obedesca la ley, Kohler ha parado el doble porqueo de sus trailes (mitad del tiempo), no ha abierto hasta las 6 a.m.(anterior estaban asiendo ruido), ha parado operaciones tarde en la noches y al fin buscaron licensia para opra un forklift. Kohler tambien le dijo a los vecinos que no tenia intenciones de engrandar sus operaciones mas. "En 2 años sobremos si esto es verdad," dijo un residente.

Kohler pronto estara aplicando para una variación de zona para usar un solar para parqueo y vecinos intentan estar en la vista.

"Ellos saben que estan bajo presion," dijo una persona, "Pues ahora estan haciendo algo. La pregunta es cuanto tiempo va a durar?"

¿La Ley De Zonas I 3 - Empujando A Las Personas Fuera Del Barrio?

En la última edición de Ironbound Voices (Voces del Ironbound) ofrecimos un articulo acerca del area a lo largo de Raymond Blvd. desde Lexington st. hasta Lock St., la cuál fue cambiada recientemente a la zona I 3.

Ahora hay otras dos areas que quizás sean cambiadas a zonas I 3 - el area de Farmers Market (el mercado de frutas y vegetales) y el resto de la "Isla".

¿El final del bairro?

Residentes de la Isla creen que si estos cambios se llevan a cabo significará el final de su barrio. La autoridad de Vivienda de Newark, la cuál está apoyando los cambios de zonas, entonces cerraría sus hogares, les ofreceria menos dinero del valor actual, y los destruiria para usar la tierra para industrias.

Pero los residentes de la Isla no serán los únicos afectados. Ya que con la ley de zona I 3 cualquier cosa puede ser construida sin tener que notificar a los residentes o sin tener que seguir ningun procedimiento, los residentes de Chapel st. y Raymond Blvd. se pueden encontrar con un nuevo vecino - una fábrica de dinamita, o una compañia de productos químicos. Compañias de productos químicos que hay aquí ahora podrán expandir sus operaciones. Esto significa, el peligro de más contaminación, o el almacenar o incinerara de materiales peligrosos. La vivienda pública FDR seria rodeada completamente por areas marcadas zona I 3. Si el mercado de frutas y vegetales es cerrado o mudado a otro lugar, los residentes del area no podrán comprar frutas y vegetales y hacer otras compras.

Estos cambios podrían causar reacciones en cadena. Por causa del peligro, el sucio y las inconveniencias, mas personas se marcharian del area. ¿Entonces cuántas otras calles serán cambiadas a zonas I 3 y cambiadas de areas residenciales a areas industriales?

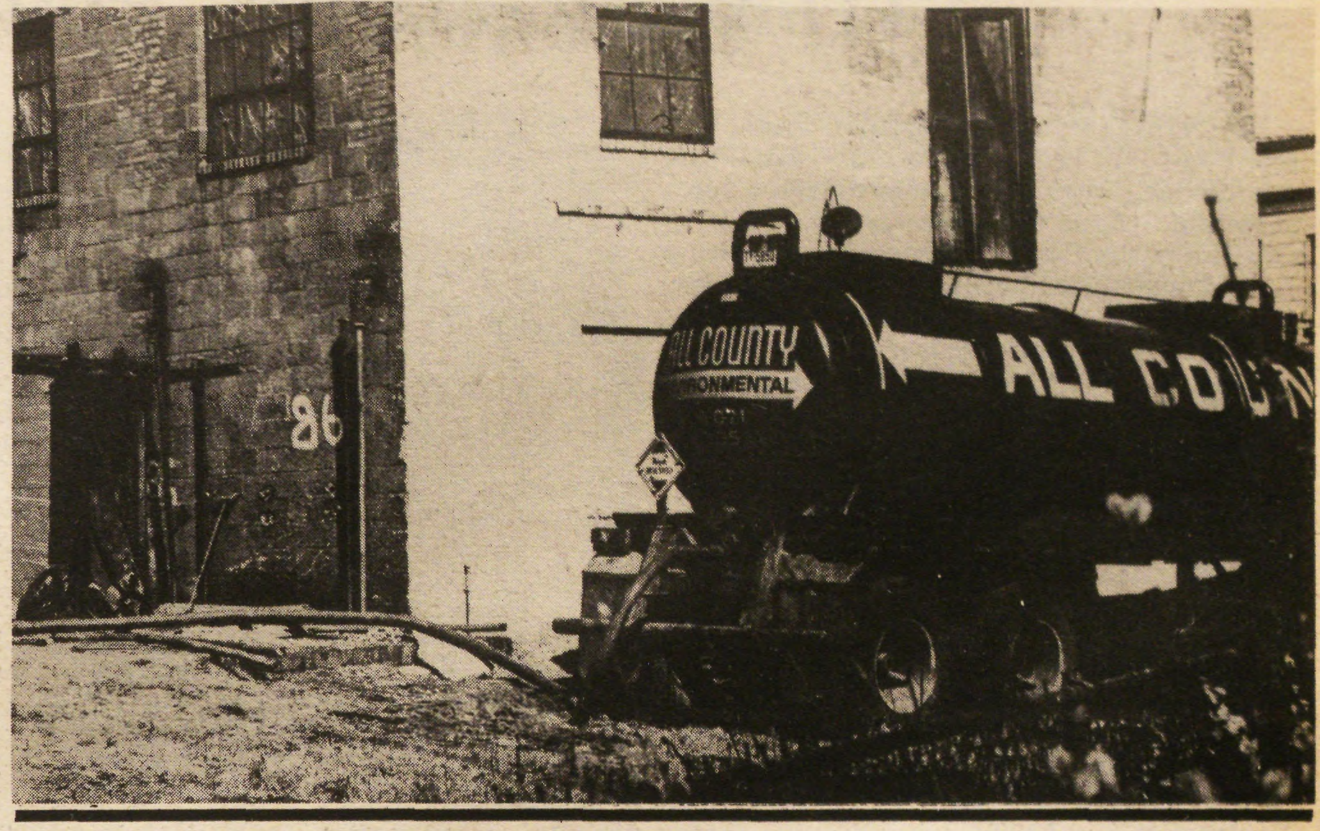
Si la ley de zonas I 3 es legalizada para el area de la Isla llevando al uso de industrias peligrosas, entonces residentes de calles como Lentz Ave., Schalk St. y Fleming Ave. se encontraran rodeados por industrias. Algunas personas creen que la ciudad desea eventualmente mudar a todos los residentes fuera de esta area y usarla com propósitos industriales.

Pero las personas del Ironbound están tratando de evitar estos cambios. En las reuniones del consejo de la ciudad y de la junta central de planeamiento, residentes del area han hablado en protesta por los cambios.

"El propósito de estos cambios de zonas es el hacernos mudar," dijo un residente en la reunión del consejo de ciudad llevado a cabo el 15 de Abril.

Otra persona dijo, "Ellos nos quieren fuera. Si ellos se quedan aquí, pondran mas productos quimicos y nos harán volar."

"¿Dónde ire? Yo he vivido aquí desde que nací."



Brill St. - Compañia de Quimicos

Vecinos en la area de las calles Brill y Christie estan contentos al ver tanques de quimicas de la compañia All County Chemical parquiada en su planta. Los tanques eran usadas para vaciar quimicas que estaban guardades en tanques bajo tierra en su propiedad.

En Diciembre, All County fue ordenado remover los quimicos o pagar una multa de $10,000. Residentes de la calle Brill hablaron con el juez durante el caso de el miedo de que los quimicos guardados, ahi son peligrosos, pidiendo que lo que se contiene ahi sea probado y un dia sea fijado para removerlo. El juez acordo con los residentes. La Compañia All County vuelve a corte el 23 de Abril, y la gente de la calle Brill estaran alli con esperanzas de que terminen por completo.

Compania de Fleetway: Juez Dice Fuera

Por el esfuerzo de los residentes el la area, un juez de la ciudad le dio hasta el 13 de Mayo a Fleetway para que se fueran de la propiedad que estan usando ilegalmente en la Avenida Albert y Calle Esther o una multa de $2,500.

Fleetway estaba parquiando trailes en un solar cerca a unas casas, causando problemas con tierra, ruido y mal olores para sus vecinas.

Vecinos organizaron y derrotaron el intento de Fleetway de conseguir varias zonas para la propiedad. La pelea continuo cuando la propiedad fue incluida en un plan para cambiar la zona para I-3, que quiere decir que Fleetway podia legalmente operar hay.

Vecinos publicaron la situacion, fueron a reuniones de el Concilio de la Ciudad y triunfaron en sacar la propiedad del plan para cambiar las zonas. Esto quiere decir que la familia del lado y los demas vecinos pueden tener un poco mas de paz.

Pennington Court: Un Triunfo?

"Todavia estamos en huelga de renta. Y nos quedaremos asi hastas que nos den resultados." Dice un inquilino de Pennington Court, en donde residentes han estado en huelga de renta desde el otoño pasado porque su propietario, La Autoridad de Viviendas en Newark, no ha dado servicios basicos como calefaccion, agua caliente, seguridad y mantenimiento en los edificios.

Kretchmer Homes, Scudder Homes y Waslh Homes en la seccion norte de Newark tambien estan en huelga de renta, y recientemente, Stephen Crane Village en la sección norte de Newark, tambien empezo una huelga de renta. Los residentes de Pennington estan en buena compañia en sus esfuerzos de ganar alguna acción.

Cursos Comenzarán

La Corporación de la Comunidad de Ironbound en cooperación con el Colegio del Condado de Essex, tiene el placer de anunciarle el Programa de Primavera de 1981.

Classes comenzaran: 19 de mayo hasta el 29 de junio.

Registración: 12, 13, 14 y 15 de mayo; 12:00 - 6:00p.m.; 16 de mayo, 9:00 - 2:00p.m..

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Para mas información llame a Isabel Pascual a 344-7210.

Hay ayuda economica disponibles para los estudiantes.

El Juez Dijo: "Tremendamentes Peligrosos"

El viernes 10 de Abril, el Comité de Ironbound contra de los Tóxicos producidos por los Desperdicios, fue aceptada como "amiga de la corte" (amicus curiae) en el caso de Newark vs. Jennie Weisberg y todos los otros. (Esas gentes y sus varias Corporaciones son los dueños del edificio Breyers situado en Raymond Blvd. y de los almacenes Ferry situado en el 589 de Ferry St.) Ellos han estado en la corte desde Dec. 1980 por causa de numerosas violaciones de fuego y por almacenamiento de productos quimicos mortales en los almacenes de la Ferry.

El Juez del Tribunal Superior acepto la aplicación del Comité, para (amigo de la corte) a pesar de las protestas del Abogado de la defensa. El juez dijo: "cuando un grupo llega al punto de organizarsen tienen el derecho de ser oidos, especialmente en un asunto de tanta preocupación para los residentes de la area - la presencia de toxicos quimicos tremendamentes peligrosos."

El Abogado del Comité de Ironbound contra los Productos Toxicos, Robin Dresdner, y 15 miembros del Comité estuvieron presentes en el dia 10 y 11 de Abril. El Abogado consiguio ver todas las evidencias presentadas y consiguió alertar la preocupación de los residentes ante la Corte. Los vecinos consideraron que eran necesarios fuertes castigos, para obligar los dueños a respetar las ordenes del Tribunal. Esto fue por causa de la falta de acción y repetido irrespeto por la ley.

Cuando en vez de eso el Juez garantizó a



los dueños una extensión de tiempo, los residentes estaban indignados y con miedo - indignados por ver que se podian continuar a cometer crimenes sin ser castigados y con miedo por el peligro que continuá en cuanto los químicos ahí continúen y las violaciones del fuego no sean corregidas.

Los residentes consideran que en cuanto no les impongan multas, los dueños no tienen insentivo económico para seguir las ordenes del Tribunal. Mientras que los bolsillos no sean afectados no habra nada que los obligue a tomar acción. Economia es la única lengua que las corporaciones comprenden y además en cuantos los Jueces continuén a ser benevolentos y liberales, unas pocas semanas pueden transformarse en unos cuantos meses y unos pocos meses unos pocos años mas. Y entretanto los dueños han irrespetado la ley por muchos meses sin castigo. Químicos tremendamente peligros continuán a unas pocas pequeñas cuadras de la piscina de Hayes y de casas residenciales.

A pesar de los Miembros del Comité de Ironbound Contra los Productos Toxicos, estar despecionados con la decisión del Juez, se dierón cuenta que sería peor si no estuvieran alla.

El Concilio de la Ciudad Causa Inflación en Rentas

El Concilio de la Ciudad de Newark ha pasado una ley qué ayuda a los dueños de casa y hierre a los trabajadores qué rentan en Newark.

El Concilio voto en Marzo qué 15% de sobrecarga de aseite sea añadido a el 6% ya aumentado cada año. Esto quiere decir qué caseros de edificios con 4 a 30 unidades pueden aumentar rentas 21% cada año sin tener que probar qué no estan asiendo ninguna ganancia. (Un dueño ocupando 2 o 3 casas siempre han sido exentos del Control de Renta. El Control de Renta aplica solo a casas qué adonde el dueño no esta presente o en edificios conteniendo 4 o mas apartamentos).

Los caseros que compran propiedad por el proposito de specular han abogado el Concilio para aprovecharse en hacer ganancias adicionales en la "crisis de energia." Los miembros del concilio no tienen idea de como ayudara pagar las cuentas aumentadas de luz y gas para los trabajadores.

En votar para la sobrecarga de aseite, el Concilio de la Ciudad de Newark ignoro que en verdad los caseros ya han encontrado manera para sobre vivir los aumentos en costos para luz y gas por apelar La Junta de Control de Renta. Caseros que han perdido dinero asi van a la Junta de Control de Rentas y enseñan prueba de que sus cuentas eran mas altas de las que podian pagar. Pero en 1980, solo 48 caseros aplicaron para aumentas.

Si caseros pueden probar que estaban perdiendo dinero (o que no hacian suficiente) apelaban a la Junta de Control de Rentas y le daban aumentos. Pero no querian hacer eso porque no tenian pruebas. En cambio, usaban aumentos en costos de utilidades como escusa para aumentar rentas sin tener que enseñar pruebas.

Miembro del Comite de Mejores Viviendas, Organización de Obreros Negros, y inquilinos del Ironbound todos hablaron sobre el aumento. Personas estuvieron que esperar hasta la 11 P.M. para hablar.

En los meses que vienen, vamos a sentir las reprecuciones de este asalto de la ley del Control de Rentas en Newark. Esto solo es otro exemplo de la poliza que la Ciudad tiene para empujar pobre y familias trabajadoras de Newark para ser espacio para los imigrantes del suburbio

El Comite para Mejores Viviendas recomienda que la gente pelee contra los aumentos de rentas antes la Junta del Control de Rentas, y apelar para vueltas de rentas si servicios basicos como calecfacion, agua caliente, seraduras de pueltas, etc. no son dados por los caseros. Usted tambien puede llamar a Servicios Legales, 624-4500, para ayuda.

Esquina Jardin

por Dirk TenWolde

Saludos a todos. Aqui estamos de nuevo en nuevo año del jardinería. No hay nada más recompensante que crecer sus propios vegetales y entonces comerlos los mismo en la temporada de crecimiento o en el próimo invierno si usted los conserva.

Si usted esta preocupado pensando que puede ser multado por usar agua en su jardin podría usar la tubería que baja desde el techo de su casa. Corte el tubo midiendo 3 y 1/2 pies desde el piso y use un tubo en forma de codo y otro pedazo corta extendiendose hacia el lado dentro de un barril midiendo 3 pies de alto y 2 pies de ancho. Estos barriles pueden ser algunas veces obtenidos de fábricas, pero tenga ciudado. Los barriles que hallan sido usados para químicas pudieran ser extremadamente peligrosos, usted tendría agua si hubiese una seguia mala.

Usted tambien podría cubrir la tierra con paja, papel o pedazos de madera. Esto prevendria el sol de secar la tierra y mantendria sus plantas en buena forma.

Riequelas por lo menos una vez a la semana.



Abril es el major tiempo para empezar a crecer zanahorias, remolachas, lechuga, quisantes. Primero revuelve la tierra para enterrar los huevos de insectos y otros animalitos que hayan quedado desde el año pasado. Mezcle el fertilizantes 5-10-5 para enriqueser la tierra para que las plantas crescan en bien estado.

Lo más importante de todo, que no se le olvide poner palitos a lo largo de las filas de lechuga y cubrir con abono. Si no desea que las ques se coman todos sus plantas primaverales cuando estas comiensen a crecer.

***Nota del Editor:** Encontramos de mal agrado y parcial el que Dirk y otros jardineros de la vecindad, quienes hacen crecer alimentos, tengan que preocuparse por ser castigadas de parte de la Ciudad por usar agua para un buen proposito, mientras que a otras personas con más dinero les sea permitido llenar sus piscinas.*

Comunidad Vigila Construcción De Nuevas Viviendas



El pasado 24 de Marzo sobre 80 personas se reunieron en la escuela de St. Aloysius con representantes de la compañia Aspen dueños de los Apartamentos Prudential. El tema de la reunión era los planes pendientes para la rehabilitación de esos apartamentos.

Esta reunión era una de una serie de reuniones llamadas para discutir y hacerle preguntas a los representantes del Aspen sobre sus planes para el edificio.

Segun el Señor David Abramson, los planes hecho para el edificio es para la construcción de 255 apartamentos de cuales 100 seran para el uso por ancianos y 155 para familias.

Los residentes del area criticaron a Aspen por el hecho de que los planes no reflejan una gran cantidad de apartamentos de 3 or 4 cuartos de dormir y discrimina contra familias grandes. Se menciono que en el pasado el edificio tenia 400 apartamentos. Muchos de los que vivian en el Muchos de los que vivian en el complejo se quejaron sobre el hecho de que habian sido forzados a mudarse del edificio y ahora no tienen el derecho de regresar al edificio despues de que sea remodelado.

La presion que le ha puesto la comunidad a la compañia Aspen los ha forzado a cambiar sus planes originales que llamaban por la construcción de solamente 5 apartamentos de 3 dormitorios a los presentes planes que consiste de 3 la construcción de 25 apartamentos de 3 cuartos de dormitorio. No se construiran apartamentos de 4 dormitorios.

Cuando los residentes preguntaron sobre los planes de darle prioridad a los residentes del vecindario y a pasados residentes del edificio al aquilar los apartamentos, se les contesto que "quizas se puedan hacer arrelos para darle prioridad a este grupo."

Los residentes del Ironbound saben que han habido muchisimos problemas con el proceso de aplicación en muchas de las nuevas viviendas que se han construido en Newark. Muchas aplicaciones son "perdidas" y muchos mas aplicantes nunca reciben notificación sobre si son elegibles para mudarse o no a estos apartamentos ademas, han habido un sin numero de problema en la construcción de otros apartamentos renovados por la Aspen igual que mantenimiento pobre de edificios manejados por la compañia.

Otras preguntas hechas a los representes de Aspen era concernientes a el tipo de calefacción la luz y el gas, la seguridad del edificio y el proceso de aplicación incluyendo las reglas sobre el salario de inquilinos potenciales.

Los residentes del Ironbound cren que solamente por medio de la organización y el trabajo colectivo se podra bregar con los planes para los apartamentos Prudential y haci evitar muchos de los problemas que han controntado otros vecindarios de Newark con viviendas nuevas.

Para más información llame al 344-7210.

Dinero, Dinero Y Mas Dinero

En la reunion del Concilio de la Ciudad el dia 4 de Marzo, miembros estuvieron de acuerdo de darle a la Compañia Aspen (atraves de los Apartamentos del Riverpark que es un brazo del Aspen) el dueño de los edificios de Apartamentos de Prudential en la calle Raymond Blvd., una descuenta en impuestos y cuantas de agua atrasadas que debian.

Aspen debia mas de $740,000 en cuantas atrasadas del Pru. El Concilio voto cortar $370,000 de la cuenta, la mitad de lo que Aspen debia!

Segun la ley, un arreglo de impuestos como este (en que la Ciudad ase un arreglo por menos de la cuenta completa de impuestos debido a ellos) tiene que ser mas que el valor asesado de la propiedad. En la resolucion pasada de 4 de Marzo, este valor para el Pru es dicho ser solo $325,000. Pero en su applicación para dinero federal para arreglar el edificio que Aspen le dio a el Departamento de Viviendas y el Desarollo Urbano (HUD), fechado Diciembre 31, 1980, el valor de la tierra **solo** esta en la lista por $532,123.

Porque la figura de dinero usado para el arreglo de impuestos fan baja? Fue el valor bajado por mas de $200,000 en 2 meses? O pasaria algo mas?

No es la unica descuenta en impuestos

Aspen, y otros grandes desarolladores de viviendas y corporaciones, discuten que sin impuestos descontados como estos, projectos como la renovación de los Apartamentos del Prudential seran economicamente imposibles. Pero, ellos se haran muchisimo dinero de este projecto en muchas maneras.

Primero, en Octubre de 1978, Aspen recibio una rebaja de impuesto para los Apartamentos del Prudential del Concilio de la Ciudad. Bajo de este acuerdo, Aspen no pagara impuestos por este edificio en 50 años. En cambio, ellos pagaran "una cuenta servicial", mucho menos de lo que la cuenta completa debe ser. En otras palabras, ellos no tienen que pagar 90% de sus impuestos. Esto le ahorrara millone de dolares.

Cuando los apartamentos estan completodos, Aspen estara colectando de $476 a $936 mensual por cada apartamento que ellos, renoveen en el Pru. (En edificios en la Seccion 8 fondado federalmente, solo parte de la renta es pagada por el inquilino. El resto es pagado por el govierno, estas no son las rentas que inquilinos individuales seran cobradas).

Las aplicaciones de Aspen a HUD dicen que su ingreso anual de este projecto sera como $2 millones. Gastos de operaciones sera como $825,000. Esto les deja como $1,175,000 anual en ganacias.

Tambien, Aspen hara dinero de la construccion de los apartamentos. Atraves de las aplicaciones de HUD, ellos son garantisados una ganancia de $1,246,605 en construcción, al igual constructores por encima de $345,532 en gastos de arquitectura para el projecto.

Pagadores de Impuestos Pagan Mas

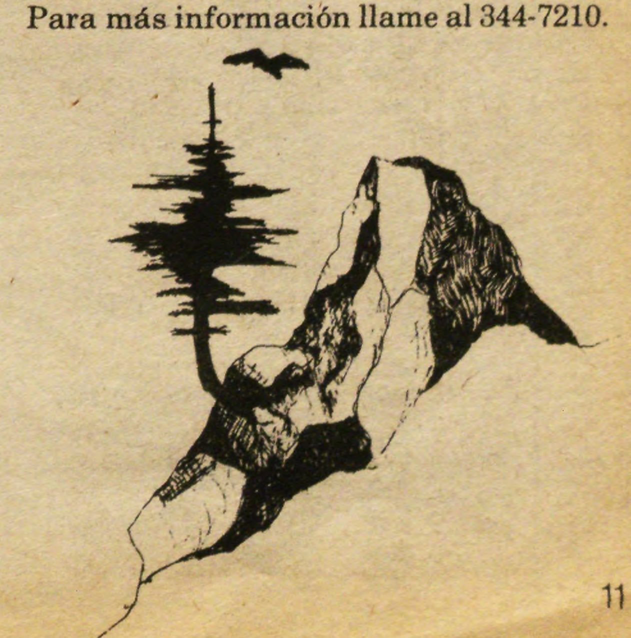
Cuando propiedades son quitadas de la lista de impuestos, o no pagan su parte justa de impuestos, impuestos para todos los demas sube. El año pasado, subio de $9.82 a $10.81. Este año probablamente suba a mas de 10%.

Ahora, el Concilio de la Ciudad esta discutiendo pasar 1% de impuestos de ventas, que otravez vendra y chocara los residentes en Newark. La gente pagara cada vez que compren algo. Negocios pequeños sufriran. Y tambien personas que tienen poco ingreso, como ancianos, que no tienen dinero demas para gastar.

Mientras impuestos para residentes continuan subiendo, serivicios de la Ciudad continuan ser cortados por no haber fondos. En Junio 3 del año pasado compañias de fuego fueron cerrada y no han alquilado empleados adicionales. Ya no hay inspectores de codigos industriales en la Ciudad. El numero de inspectores regulares y otros empleados de la Ciudad continua callendo, causando problemas cada dia para los que viven en Newark.

Mientras tanto, Aspen y otras companias continuan preguntando y recibiendo rebajas en impuestos del Concilio de la Ciudad. El efecto de esto a el resto de la Ciudad es que los que pagan impuestos tendran que pagar mas.

¿Ha usted aplicado para un apartamento en uno de los complejos nuevos en Newark y no ha logrado conseguir un apartamento? ¿Quizas nunca ricibio una repuesta a su aplicacion, o le han dicho que su aplicación esta "perdida"? ¿Quizas lo han rechazado sin informarle porque? El ***Comite Para Mejores Viviendas*** *esta buscando información de este tipo para luchar por cambiar las faltas en el proceso de aplicación para viviendas nuevas. Llamen al Comite Para Mejores Viviendas al 344-0141 (dias) o 483-1842 (noches).*



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